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#### The Cullom Bill.

The first new anti-trust bill of the present session is the result of the venerable SHELBY M. CULLOM's strange impulse to take a hand in the game. He has been drafting bills since the year If the present measure, amending and extending the Sherman Anti-Trust law, is correctly reported in the public prints, practice has not made Mr. CULLOM perfect.

The essential and energizing part of the Cullom amendment is thus reported:

" No article of commerce produced, manufact ared, owned or dealt in by any person, corporation, association, joint stock company or partner-ship, organized, formed, managed or carrying on business for the purpose of controlling or monopolizing the manufacture, production or sale of an article of commerce, or for appreciably affecting the cost of such article of commerce to the consumer, or for the prevention of competition in the manufacture, production or sale thereof, shall be transported or carried without the State or Tent tory in which produced or manufactured, or in which the same may be, or without the District of Columbia, if found therein, by any individual, cor. poration or common earrier in any manner what

It will be seen at a glance that the above provision repeals or practically nullifies Section 4,884 of the Revised Statutes and likewise the great body of patent legislation supplementary thereto or amendatory thereof. Section 4.884 is as follows:

Every patent shall contain a short title and description of the invention or discovery, correctly indicating its nature and design, and a grant to the patentee, his heirs or assigns, for the term of seventeen years, of the exclusive right to make, use and rend the invention or discovery throughout the United States and the Territories thereo?

In the existing laws concerning monopolies created by the United States there are various other direct recognitions of the right of the monopolist to enjoy freely the privileges of interstate commerce. For instance, not only may he, as above provided, manufacture and sell the monopolized article of commerce throughout the United States and the Territories thereof; he may also transfer his monopoly to other persons, who thus acquire his original right to free commerce throughout the nation. This is provided in Section 4.898, as amended by the Act of March 3, 1897:

" Every patent or any interest therein shall be assignable to law by an instrument in writing, and may in like manner grant and convey an exclusive right under his patent to the whole or any specified

The vast system of monopoly created by these laws relates to articles of comconsumer and directly affecting the necessaries of life. The monopolistic right to manufacture and the equally monopolistic right to vend throughout the land, without regard to interstate lines, are conferred by law not only upon citizens of the United States but also upon citizens or subjects of foreign nations. The comprehensive character of the monopolistic system is proclaimed in Section 4.886:

"Any person who has invented or discovered any rew or useful art, machine, manufacture or composition of matter, or any new and useful improve ment thereof, not known or used by others in this country, and not patented or described in any printed publication in this or any foreign country, before his invention or discovery thereof, and no in public use or on sale for more than two years prior to his application . . . may obtain a patent

And with his patent he acquires a monopoly to manufacture and to sell at his own price throughout the United States and the Territories.

Furthermore, the vast and useful system of Government-created monopolies does not depend merely upon these statutory enactments. The statutes rest, in their turn, upon a Constitutional provision expressly empowering Congress.

"To promote the progress of science and useful ris, by securing for limited times to authors and inventors the exclusive right to their respective

Now, whether it is or is not the purpose of the aged Mr. CULLOM to destroy this Constitutional system of monopoly by closing the State frontiers to commerce in the articles produced, such is unquestionably the effect of his measure as it stands. He makes no exception of any class of monopolistic products. He does not discriminate between monopolies created by law, under a specific provision of the United States Constitution, and monopolies arising from natural causes or from the unpatented genius of men of busi- perfect. It is so constituted, in his opinness. All are alike excluded from right of interstate commerce by the terms of

the Cullom amendment. Indeed, Mr. CULLOM's description of the prohibited articles applies with especial force to those which are now protected by Government patents. These, more obviously than in the case of the products of any other form of monopoly. alleged monopoly, or attempted monopoly, are manufactured, owned and dealt in-to employ the language of the Cullom bill-by persons or corporations organized and managed for the purpose of controlling or monopolizing the production and sale of the articles in question, for affecting the cost of the same to the consumer, and for the prevention of competition. For these very purposes are plainly and notoriously contemplated

by our patent system. Thus, somewhat curiously, the Cullom bill as he has drafted it would by a perverted interpretation of one Constituto regulate commerce among the States. strike down the monopolies already

and her Congress under an other Con-

stitutional provision about the meaning or some other new system of circulation of which there cannot be the slightest

If this was not the intention of the Illinois statesman, we suggest that he had better amend his amendment so as to protect the Government-created monopolies from restraint and prosecution by the Federal courts and the United States District Attorneys.

When Senator Crition has done that there will be time to consider his measure in its other dangerous or preposterous

#### Unanimity and Littlefield.

With the important exception of the Hon. CHARLES E. LITTLEFIELD and his three colleagues from Maine the Republican membership-elect of the Eiftyeighth House is now unanimously supporting the Hon. JOSEPH G. CANNON for Speaker.

Under the circumstances, the devotion of the Hon. AMOS LAWRENCE ALLEN, the Hon. EDWIN C. BURLEIGH and the Hon. LLEWELLYN POWERS to the cause of their distinguished associate, the foremost of trust-repressors, affords a pathetic spectacle.

against Mr. CANNON. All the other FIELD is yet in the field, and Mr. POWERS, Mr. BURLEIGH and Mr. AMOS LAWRENCE ALLEN are standing by him nobly.

It may be remembered that when Gen. HENDERSON withdrew, Mr. LITTLEFIELD was reported as announcing his own sponsibilities of the Speakership in these modest words:

" I never yet heard of a man in Congress who would be unwilling to comply with a practically ananimous demand from his party.

It now appears that the only mistake of the distinguished gentleman from Maine was a slight error of latitude and longitude in his estimate of where the practical unanimity would hit

# Secretary Shaw's Report.

The annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury for 1902 is, with the exception of its ultra-radical stand on the question of asset currency, a simple summary of the operations of the Treasury Department for the last fiscal year.

The notable events of the year are declared to be the magnitude attained by the Treasury's available cash balance and its enormous holdings of gold. It is well to bear in mind, however, that the available cash balance has been greatly decreased in the current year and that the Treasury has now actually less money on hand in its own vaults than it has had for a very long time past. Customs revenues have increased far more than was looked for, offsetting the reduction in the internal revenue made by the new statutes.

The most cursory examination of the Secretary's report yields striking testimony as to the national affluence and prosperity. During the year ending Oct. 31, 1902, the net increase in the patentee or his assigns or legal representatives | country was 399; the circulation taken the number of national banks in the out by these banks added, of course, greatly to the supply of the country's circulating medium. Referring to the provision for the supply of funds for the construction of the Isthmian canal, th Secretary calls attention to a defect in the law providing for an issue of \$130,-000,000 United States bonds for that purpose. The bonds bear interest only at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum, and they are, therefore, hardly available as security for the circulation of national banks, inasmuch as the present Government tax on such circulation is 1 per cent., or half of the net revenue of the canal bonds. The Secretary recommends that any national bank circulation secured by a deposit of canal bonds shall be subject only to the same tax as that imposed on the circulation secured by the 2 per cent. consols of 1930.

The Secretary says that the Treasury Department takes pride in the fact that it has endeavored to secure a liberal and equitable administration of the laws governing the collection of duty on personal baggage. Other matters touched upon, concerning which we refer our readers to the full report text of the report, are the Alaskan fisheries, the pneumatic despatch system and questions of immigration. Chinese exclusion and national quarantine. The Secretary favors by implication the grant of shipping subsidies and the increase of appro-

priations for lighthouse establishment. At present the silver coinage of the country is kept at par with gold by indirect means. There is no express provision of law protecting the holders of silver coins, although there are those who hold that the statutes of the Government do now authorize the redemption of silver by gold. Secretary SHAW thinks, and people will be inclined to agree with him, that this redemption should be provided for in specific terms, so that the interchangeability of gold and silver in this country will be settled beyond perad-

The Secretary maintains that the present banking system of the country is imion, that at certain times interest rates drop to low figures, inviting dangerous speculation: then, when the time arrives, such as the crop-moving period, when business demands a greater amount of funds for its own use, these interest rates tend to rise abnormally high, threatening panic. The Secretary recounts the recent measures taken by the Treasury Department to provide additional circulation. He declares that the fundamental error in our present banking system is the limitation of the security of this circulation to Government bonds. As these bonds are now held at very high prices and are continually in process of retirement by purchases for the sinking fund, the base of the circulating medium of the country thus tends to continually contract, although the growing business of the country requires it to continually expand. and peace of Indian summer enveloped you. Pres-The Secretary, therefore, declares that it is necessary for either one of two poli- tub with bebbly murmurs, and here the mare cies to be definitely adopted by the Gov- drank." tional power of Congress, namely, that ernment. Either the Government debt must be perpetuated as a basis for na-

and as occasion may require

must be provided. He sees no objection to the issuance of circulation based upon general bank credits and goes so far as to maintain that the bank currency thus issued need not be a first lien upon the assets of the bank.

We believe that the conservative unless the notes issued by the banks are absolutely guaranteed by the Government so that people will have the same entire confidence in the solidity of the basis for the circulating medium that to know of any responsible banking authority of the land which would approve of an asset currency system that was not secured, primarily, by a first lien upon bank assets. Upon this point, at once, there will be general dissent with Secretary SHAW'S policy.

#### The Pennsylvania Franchise.

Yesterday the Hon. TIMOTHY DRY-BOLLAR SULLIVAN, Representative-elect from the Eighth district, modestly denied authority and responsibility for Mr. LITTLEFIELD is at this writing the preventing the Pennsylvania Railroad only Republican running for Speaker from entering the city of New York, but in announcing his opposition to the candidates have retired. Mr. LITTLE- franchise he disclosed where the centre of obstruction lay. Among Tammany Aldermen a hint from Mr. SULLIVAN falls little short of an order; and he swears that the Pennsylvania road shall never see New York, unless it agrees to an eight-hour day, the prevailing rate willingness to assume the duties and re- of wages and local citizenship for its workmen. None of the " dagoes " to be employed shall be contributed by the State of Pennsylvania or New Jersey. The Pennsylvania railroad is a "foreign corporation," and the right to import laborers here shall be denied to it

As Mr. Sullivan, speaking we assume on behalf of Tammany, lays down conditions which no business concern operating on a large scale would dream of accepting, he reduces the situation to this alternative:

Shall the preposterous conditions aforesaid be overcome by those in authority, the Aldermen, or shall the city of New York go without the something immeasurably convenient and valuablea Pennsylvania railroad depot?

It is needless to say that Mr. SULLI-VAN has reduced the opposition side of the argument to absurdity.

# A Master of the Woodsey-Babbly

School. We are proud of the success of our efforts to encourage pastoral poetry. If the sweet effusions of DITHYRAMB DICK, the Moschus of Pilduzer Park. are loved wherever there are hearts to beat or cows to milk, it was our hands that first touched his purple song-coat and guided the world to his sylvan paddock. We were the first to hear Gen. Sambo Bowles, twittering feebly on his nest in Agawam. Now every ear rejoices in his full-throated song. And there are and will be more poets yet. Hartford, beloved of sculptors and artists as the temple of those caryatides of war, the legs of the Putnam Phalanx, now rings with " echoes as of doves Theocritean and VIRGIL playing on the squashvine pipe." The Hartford Times has the good fortune to be the music hall of a strong singer of the field and farm, the pigs and the old brown mare. Sunday morning in Hartford opened on a " silver gray fog," a Cotton Whig fog, so to speak, dense, soft and all pervading." poet, his minstrel boy, BILL, and the old mare, Amaryllis, started early:

"Yes, the sun was up, shining on the broad and ofty red front of the Old People's Home, and on the green grass which is getting a sharp tint of yellow. And on the distances that still were veiled in silvery gray, and on the mountain sides that looked as if draped in red and orange slik thickly covered with transparent muslin. And the blue sky spread out, drifted over with white flakes and tender ravellings. And there was genial warmth n the air. Thus we rolled along."

Merrily we rolled along, rolled along, rolled along, to the foot of the hill by the creamery corner. There Amaryllis vielded to the pastoral spirit and refused to go any farther until she had some grass. So the poet and WILLIAM BARNES HOOKER, the Minstrel Boy, got out. BILL 'tended to the hoss and the poet took a little snack of nature:

" While the mare ate her grass, I feasted on the dazzling glories of a maple in the yard opposite, largely golden, with fiery touches of scarlet here and there, and not a leaf missing. She was alone in her glory, the trees around her bare or largely so. But the mountain itself was a tangle of thir white birch stems, and of bare little trunks, gray, green and brown, in inextricable confusion. Gray was the prevailing tint, and the open tangle seemed to be miles deep. It was now that pine, spruce and hemlock came to their rights, and their dark greens and solld shape gave pleasant rest to the eye. Away back on a knoll, opposite the Way house, we had paused a while to gaze at the vivid plumes of a weeping willow, that stood bravely aloft, not a leaf missing or off color, and it had none of the usual melancholy aspect, but looked triumphant and flaunting."

Thin white stems, bare little trunks! The tenuity of the woods as compared with the pillared glory of the Putnam Phalanx, comes again and again to the nature poet's mind. The weeping willow is the totem and favorite plant of Sadness SAM of Agawam.

Amaryllis is a "notional" critter. Vex not the poet's soul. Amaryllis neighs in hexameters and spondees. The nature poet bridles in that struggling

muse in vain, at first: " After a few minutes' grazing on the long grass. I put the bridle on again. And that was very hard. she gets her mouth away from you and down on the ground as quick as a flash, and you stand with the bridle, saying something under your breath Nor does coaxing work. So the boy, Will, had to help."

## Gedup! Git up! Huddup!

"Now we slowly ascended through the tangle of dead trees and dried, shrunken leaves. Even the sun could not waken them, and one had to look to the sky and the pines and the rocks for color Still the woodsey smell was about, and the slience ently we came to the spring that runs into a big

The Minstrel Boy took a swig of sweetened water. Babbly murmurs came tional bank circulation and additional from the windpipe of a chunky black

the purpose of rectifying the woodsey smell when it becomes too pungent:

"The Nature Bard for a drive has gone, On the Capton road you'll find him His overcoat he has buttoned on. And his good flask slung behind bim.

"The road to Canton is sandy " and a shoehorn to thirst. Amid "gray autumn banking sentiment of the country is at | tints and the quiet sombreness of the present opposed to an asset currency, pines," Mare, Bard and Boy jogged on to Collinsville and dinner. For the benefit of other poets we record the fact that the Bard seems to prefer ging er ale as a "chaser " or "on-the-side " arm. He had forgotten his corkscrew and the they now have. Moreover, we have yet | Minstrel Boy had lent his to a fisherman. So the Bard " cut out half the cork piecemeal and the boy rammed down the rest with a stick and got a fine squirt of the ale in his face." Bananas, peanuts, cookies such was the simple fare. On, on, through russet, orange, scarlet, blue, lavender, reddest red; past cascades glancing silvery at the sun and ringing with the old, old voice of failing waters, by " the beautiful, beautiful river " and where the dam is strongest;" past rush and swash," the waving trees. but not the hotel, where Mare, Boy and Bard feed again; over Gin Still Hill-" a steaming glass with lemon never spoils the scenery," says the Bard-to the top of Vanderbilt Hill:

"And, there, turning about, was the great western sky in the afterglow of sunset. Clear, trans parent, tender, of glowing daffodil hue and in effably deep, it spread from north to south and filled the air with golden reflections. And in the height of the southern zenith hung the new moon, like a thin diamond crescent. Its light was se different, so sharp and sparkling, and it was such a thin line that it stood out like a sickle of gems on an orange robe.

Honor the most lofty poet! And don't forget the Minstrel Boy and the Mare.

#### Army Marksmanship

In a communication to the Adjutant General, Capt. F. L. GRAHAM, Porto Rico Regiment, makes some valuable suggestions regarding rifle shooting in the army. He speaks with authority, for he has had experience in and out of the army, and distinguished himself last summer at the Sea Girt rifle match, and in the Canadian match which followed it.

Army marksmanship, Capt. GRAHAM asserts, is far below what it was fifteen years ago. This is due to the Spanish war, and the increase in the size of the army, to some extent; but even more to the present style of targets. These latter are figure targets; and of them Capt. GRAHAM says very justly:

" In the training of the marksman, from the novice the expert rifleman, every possible encourage ment must be afforded him. He must be a witness to his own success before he can acquire that con fidence in himself that is absolutely essential to reliable rifle shot. There is nothing more conducive to that end than for the man to be given credit for close shooting, and he does not receive that credi with our present target."

The rule requiring men to assume certain positions at certain ranges is disapproved. " If the target practice is to be as near service conditions as possible, why not permit the men to take advantage of every condition of ground?" is the very pertinent question. Further, more time and more ammunition should be allowed for target practice; and there should be skirmish matches at unknown distances, with unlimited ammunition.

Capt. Graham disapproves of the auto matic pistol, every variety of which he has found to work badly in practice: and of the ordinary revolver he says that it should not be expected to do the work of a rifle, but should be kept for close work, and to that end should be of large caliber, with great stopping power.

An important recommendation is made in closing. Capt. GRAHAM urges that there be an officer at army headquarters in charge of target practice, who should be familiar theoretically with the subject, and also have experience as a rifleman, with knowledge of rifle shooting under all conditions. This Porto Rican Captain knows his subject; he sets forth the practical, common-sense side of rifle practice, as against the theoretical side. and his views should carry weight. Everything should be done to keep army marksmanship up to a high standard.

The statement just issued showing the total amounts won by horsemen in the East during the racing season of 1902, which closed at Bennings last Saturday, shows that owners were substantially rewarded for their expenditure, and hence that more sport of a similar kind may be expected

by the public next year. The stable of F. C. McLEWEE & Co. heads the list with earnings to its credit amounting to \$83,855. AUGUST BELMONT'S stable is second, having earned \$75,771; J. A. DRAKE's is third, with \$67,540, and J. R. & F. P. KEENE's is fourth, with \$61,931. Then come W. C. WHITNEY'S stable, with earnings of \$60,571; WHITNEY & DURYEA'S, with \$55,960, and GREEN B. MORRIE'S, with \$53,605. The winnings of thirty-eight other stables range from \$44.195, the amount won by L. V. BELL, to \$10,110, the amount won by Newton Bennington; and following these are the earnings of between 300 and 400 other horsemen, which appear to be fairly commensurate with the size

and quality of their outlit. The foregoing list speaks well for the generosity of the Eastern racing associations in New York State, and for their shrewdness in knowing how the royal sport can best be cultivated.

Last Sunday the fiftieth anniversary or golden jubilee of St. Ann's Church was celebrated in the edifice in East Tweifth street, near Fourth avenue. And almost simultaneously the announcement is made that the work of demolishing the former building occupied by this congregation, latel the Germania Theater, which has been a landmark in the same section of New York of which Lafayette place was, for a long time, the chief by-street, is to be begun. In 1852 a church was built on the site of the Germania Theater, of stones and beams removed from a church in Murray street. Originally, the church on Eighth street was Presbyterian, then it was occupied by an Episcopal congregation, and then by Presbyterians for a second time. Just fifty years ago it became a Catholic church. The formal dedication was on June 1, 1852, as St. Ann's. The first pastor was the Rev. JOHN MUR-RAY FORRES, and the last was THOMAS S Preston, who became afterward Chancellor and later Vicar-General of this diocese. After eighteen years' occupancy of St. Ann's its congregation removed to the present church in East Twelfth street, near Fourth avenue, purchased from the Hebrew

congregation of Mischkan Israel.

Eighth street was turned into a variety WHY THE REPUBLICAN VOTE theatre under the management of "Jac."
ABERLE. Subsequently, the Eighth street Theatre became a Hebrew house, with occasional use by an Italian dramatic company, and until this spring was a German heatre, the performances being especially devoted to types of East Side life which made particular appeal to the extensive Plattdeutsch population of the city, which is very liberal in its patronage of amusements. The theatre has goneor is about to go. The church which preceded it has been celebrating its golden

jubilea

Not much will be heard about the misers n the next few days. They have one vice: they eat too much on holidays. Not at their own expense. Their principles forbid that. Sympathizing hearts are moved by their apparent poverty. Turkey and pumpkin pie are sent to the squalid home of the miser. He eats and chuckles. He never stints himself when somebody else pays the bill. Although there is no news from the niggards to-day, let us ponder an excellent cheap substitute for a safe and strong box. A colored woman, accused of larceny, was arrested in Louisville. She was searched, but no money was found on her. Then the matron noticed that the prisoner's hair was done up in curl papers. These seemed unnecessary. They were unrolled and a five-dollar bill was found in each of them. The woman had two twodollar bills and a one-dollar bill in one cheek, two quarters and three pennies in the other. Can a person so ingenious in the arts of storage and concealment be blamed for conveying other persons' property to her own use? There is the making of a great miser in this Louisville deposit vault.

It seems strange that the plan for a State canal via Lake Ontario should have become so widely discussed, after the sub-committee of the Canal Association of Greater New York, of which Mr. GUSTAV H. SCHWAB is chairman, reported two months ago that the Ontario route could not be considered.

Looking through the savage Gould-Harriman battle over the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, the Minneapolis Times sees the remedy which Nature, using human nature, has provided for the evils of hyperconsolidation of wealth:

" it would seem to be impossible for active millionaires to dwell together in amity. They must form partnerships, coalitions, agreements, but the moment one thinks the other has gained undue prominence or won a little larger share of the money or power for which all are seeking then come jealousy, doubt, recrimination, open rup-ture and, often enough, legal battles and the wreckng of big properties."

We incline to believe that our contemporary's hopeful view has something in it, except perhaps its conclusion as to the wrecking of property. Throughout the last twenty years, during which financial warfare has been as titanic as the capitaliatic development, we do not recall that any great property has been wrecked. The prevailing policy is that of preservation and improvement. But if millionairism is fraught with danger, millionaire rivalry may be relied on to furnish the cure

Can we believe in the Hon. MAXIM GOGAN. who is said to have died in Cocagne, New Brunswick, the other day at the age of 106 years and 7 months? We wish to. Sept. 23, 1838, the day of the great equinoctial gale, MAXIM found two large boxes of gold coins. For sixty-four years afterward he never worked, and he drank a pint of dry champagne and a quart of brandy a day. Good constitution and good " stuff." these happy "finds" and long felicitous thirsts and satisfactions never occur outside of that charming Land of Cockayne or Cocagne, where the geese rush to you mouth, cooked to a turn and crying " all hot," " all hot," and the rafters of the houses

## For Colored Orphans of Georgia.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The dred of whom are in Georgia alone, for most of whom nothing has been done, make up, unquestionably, the needlest class in th Notice two cases, not common, per-

haps, but pointers: According to reliable information, several hungry, half-orphan children, living within five miles of Atlanta in order to prevent the igs of hunger, boiled cottonseed and ate.
It is no marvel that they soon lay down
died. Last winter the newspapers re-

panes of hunger, conserved and and died Last winter the newspapers reported that one Jim Wilkins left his children, ostensibly to get work. After several weeks they died of starvation.

I am trustee and financial agent for the Leonard Sirect Orphanage for colored girls in this city. Here they are being beautifully trained by Miss Lawson and her helpers. We want at once to buy at least 100 acres of land near Atlanta for farming purposes, dormitories, schools and workshops. At least \$100,000 is needed to properly start the larger enterprise. A million is needed for the work required. I believe it is coming.

white ministers and one or two lay-Seven white ministers and one or two laymen in Atlanta of different denominations have consented to be associated with me as trustees in the larger work. Full information given on request.

Contributions are to be sent to the Rev. A. E. Seddon, 19 South Forsyth street, Atlanta. Indicate whether your gift is for the Leonard Street Orphanage, already established, or for the new and larger enterprise.

CRAWFORD JACKSON.

ATLANTA, Ga., 19 South Forsyth street.
P. S. Other papers please copy.

## Dogtown.

TO THE EDUTOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In reading my Sun of Dec. 2 I came across a news item in which you refer to this city as Dogtown. I wou like to know in what manner this city came to such a name. NEWARE, N. J., Dec. 2.

Our correspondent refers to a news paragraph a new play in Newark that concluded with the statement: "The Dogtown verdict is that it is Dogtown is not a term of reproach, nor has New

ark any proprietary right in it. It belongs to the vocabulary of the theatrical manager. He applies to cities outside of New York in which he may give initial performances of new plays or, to use his own technical phrase, "try them on the dog." Time was when Albany and Pittsburg were ho rivals for Dogtown favors. More recently Haven has been the most popular Dogtown. the privilege of a Dogtown citizen to see, for a pect nlary coasideration, new plays before the theatre-loving New York public has the opportunity to pay \$3 for a two-dollar seat for the opening night. ometimes a theatrical manager selects. town because of its well known critical taste and, again, because of its telerance. We do no presume to say why Newark was chosen for this particular play, rather than New Haven, Hartford Oil City or Three Rivers, Mich.

## Street Signs.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Where, Ob Nov. 22. Good Be

From the Palladelphia Public Ledger. ie Brennan of Thirty-second street and Hav rford avenue is the first person to whom savag old Bolivar, the large Zoo elephant, has ever shown gallantry. Miss Brennan was admiring Bolivar's huge body Sunday and feeding him with peanuts. She leaned too far over the rail and her new win friends a reamed at the thought of his swallowin the striish headgear. Bolivar, however, lowered his trunk and Miss Brennan resolutely reached for her hat. "Give it here!" she demanded, and Pollvar to the astonishment of everybody, "rave it." No-body was more deeply impressed than Bolivar's keeper, who never saw him obey anybody.

Mexico Invites Cuba. From the Mexican Herald Come in out of the cold, cold world. little brunette FELL OFF.

The Reason of the Sweeping Tammany Vio tory in This City at the Late Election.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The easons advanced for the great falling-off of the Republican vote in the city of New Yorl at the last election are many and varied. The latest one, that the slump was caused by the activity of the district leaders at pr mary time and not enough activity on election day, is a statement that will not be borne out by the facts. I was one of the speakers were, for the most part, to the smaller meetings, where I had an opportunity of mingring ofth the common people and listening to the reasons for their support or non-support of the Republican ticket.

The lack of enthusiasm among the voters as in great contrast to that shown in the municipal campaign of a year ago. In fact, the only enthusiasm I saw displayed—and spoke all over the city, sometimes two nd three times a night-was at the meetings at Cooper Union, Durland's Academy and in The Bronx, at which Governor Odell spoke. And to this lack of enthusiasm more than anything else is due the defection in the Republican vote in this city. If a cause is found (and in my opinion it easily is) for this lack of enthusiasm, even among the men who nave supported the Republican candidates for years, the reason will readily be seen for the poor showing of the Republican candi-dates in this city last election day.

Preceding the campaign of 1807 a self-organized committee calling themselves the Citizens' Union," met together, put forward certain ticket and demanded that the Republican organization support it. The leadrs of the Republican party (and I think Governor Odell was among the number) at that time stated that the Republican party would be held responsible for the acts of any nunicipal officers elected with the support of municipal officers elected with the support of the Republican organization, and, therefore, they desired at least first to nominate the ticket which then could be indorsed by out-side organizations. Through the stubborn-ness of this self-appointed committee no agreement was reached, and the Republicans nominated a ticket of their own, with the result that, although Tammany Hall won the Republican organization of the city of New York preserved its integrity and their vote in the following four years did not at any time fail behind.

the Republican or ranization of the city of New York preserved its interrity and their vote in the following four years did not at any time fail behind.

Last year, however, there was an anteconvention agreement reached by which all factions opposed to Tammany Hall were united against the Democratic ticket and Mayor Low and the rest were irresistibly swept into power. There were Sheehanites and Stecklerites and O'Brientes, Independent Democrats and Muswumps, Independent Republicans and organization Republicans on that ticket; but the Republican party cast a great majority of the votes and therefore, the Republican party has been held responsible by the people for the actions (and non-action) of the present administration. Reforms in every department of the municipal government were promised. Evils existing under the Tammany administration were to be immediately corrected and, in fact, were the people to believe all they heard during that campaign, the millennium would surely have arrived before this. But as Thomas B. Reed said the other day; "You can have anything in your mind." Therefore, when it came to carrying out the reforms promised, to correct the many evils existing in the various departments, to when out the dives, to purify the Police Department, to reduce the taxes, to get rid of the Tammany office-holders who were getting something for nothing the newly-elected men found that theorizing was a very different thing from practising.

That's where the trouble began. Call a man a Sheehan Democrat or a German Reform Democrat, or a Tammany Democrat—you may change his stripes, but you can't change his heart. When it came to carrying out ante-election promises each one had his own idea of how they could best be effected, and what reforms have been attempted have only been accomplished after much discussion and backbiting, with little satisfaction to the people at large, for they have become discusted with this crimination and recrimination and have both been done. I am reminded of this lack of tuitiment of a

nothing."

The reform ticket, it is true, should not have been supported by the Republican party merely for patronage to be given to the organization. But there are as good men in the organization as out of it, and it is impossible for the men who worked, and worked hard, for the success of that ticket, to look on with equanimity when the plums

worked hard, for the success of that ticket, to look on with equanimity when the plums are being handed out to the men who were on the ocean or at their country homes or any old place except the polls on election day. And then, too, to see the men for whom they worked and voted using their "non-partisan" office and influence against the party that put them in power is not conducive of great enthusiasm. Non-partisanship is very beautiful in theory. But human nature is human nature, and most men, no matter what they may say to the contrary, are bound to allow their opinions in municipal matters to be influenced by their national politics, strive they never so hard.

The effect of the reform movement upon the Republican party as a whole in the State of New York only bears out the idea of the leaders of the party five years ago—that it is impossible to have a crazy-quilt combination foisted upon the people of the city of New York and still return to integrity of the Republican organization. Let the Republican party put up the best men within its lines and it will soon find the organization relievenated and rehabilitated. On a platform of prosperity and plenty, produced by the Republican party, common sense will, in this greatest metropolis in the world, be sure to win in the end.

New York, Dec. 1.

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Injunction Against Cupid. From the Nashville American.

ERIN, Tenn., Nov. 23.-A peculiar lawsuit was brought in the Chancery Court several days ago by P. T. Herndon to enjoin one Eu days ago by P. T. Herndon to enjoin one Eugene Tigert from marrying his (Herndon's) young daughter. The bill alleges that complainant's daughter was under sixteen years of age and could not legally be granted a license to marry without the consent of her parents, or guardian, and that a fake affidavit had been made to procure a license. The Court was asked to grant an injunction to restrain the marriage and to declare the license a nullity. Judge Tyler of Clarkville granted the injunction and the proposed nuptials were indefinitely postponed.

## Judas Not Libelled.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Str. spondent, "F," who says that Judas Iscarlot is libelled in the play "Mary of Magdala" must have missed the opening act. "F" says that Paul Heyse missed the opening act. "F" says that Paul Heyse has made Judas responsible for the downfall of Mary. In the first act this statement is contradicted by a speech of Mary's, in which she tells of her marriage, against her will, to an odlous husband and of her tlight from him after much soffering, with a supposed friend who deserted her when her money was gone. This friend was not Judas, with whom Mary's association, by her own statement, did not begin until later. And she really loves him and would marry him had sie not forfeited her right to honorable wifehood. Heyse has made no "unwarranted and libelious assault upon the character of Judas." Instead of libeling Judas he has in a way lauded him. He has supplied a human motive for Judas's betrayal of Christ. "F" should see the play again, and see it all, this time.

New York. Dec. 2. H. T. S.

From the Minucapolis Times. He Collier has been made an honorary member of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to

A Western View of the P. R. R. Tunnel. The railroad robber of the West, The wild and woolly kind. Was weeping so that one would think His tears would make him blind.

The train that he had recently

Held up had gone ahead. And one might think it was for that His tears were being shed. But no: he had two pecks of chains, And watches by the pail And lewelry by washtubini

And greenbacks by the bale Some weightler woe than that was his Some sorrow wide and deep Beyond the ordinary brand, It was that made him weep

"Say Bill," his friendly pariners asked. That's eatin' you to day With such a graft as this here is You should be naught but gay

The shame faced robber wiped his eyes And through his sobs replied: "These triffes, that we get out here

Are sure to kill my pride.

isn't worth's fig.

"I'm going to quit this measly job

And be a New York Alderman

To hold up something big

AMERICAN BUSINESS. Mr. Vanderifp's Gloomy Forecast Criticised by Another Expert.

From the New Orleans States. Mr. Richard H. Edmunds, editor Manuacturers' Record of Baltimore, in an interview this morning, took issue with the somethe ex-Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. National Bank of New York, and of some of the speakers at the bankers' convention. In discussing the business outlook Mr. Ed-

"It seems to me that Mr. Vanderlip and other bankers who have lately been uttering warnings of possible financial trouble by reason of too much activity in business have overlooked some important facts. They have based their warnings on overspeculation, but overspeculation is possibly not as great a factor in comparsion with our business interests as is gen-erally claimed. The real business interests of the country, the producing power of our farmers and our manufacturers, are so much vaster than the speculative operations of Wall Street-using Wall Street as a term to indicate the stock-speculative element of the whole country-that the banker in the money centre is sometimes prone to take a narrow view of the expanding trade of the United States and of the real basis of our business activity. Really, the Wall Street man knows comparatively little about the true progress of the whole country, and therefore he judges things only as he sees them from the Eastern point

"We are told that our exports have declined and our imports increased, and that this is a dangerous symptom; we lare told that, in-stead of heavy exports of steel and iron of three years ago we are now importing steel and iron, and that this indicates the culmination of our great prosperity in these interests. It is difficult to understand how men of such supposed business acumen can for a moment express such views. Three to five years ago our iron interests were still, by reason of the disastrous conditions brought about by freesilver agitation, so depressed in price that our manufacturers were forced. In self-protec-

silver agitation, so depressed in price that our manufacturers were forced. In self-protection, to push our pig iron and steel rails into foreign markets. The home demand was then so much less than the production that we exported about a million tons a year, but this was sold at a very small profit. If was sold \$100,000,000 worth of such merchandise at little or no profit it would be absurd to say that the bringing of this \$100,000,000 to our country added that much to our wealth, and yet that is the logical position of many of the views expressed on the subject.

"At present the demand for iron and steel is so great that it is impossible for our makers to supply it, and we are compelled to purchase abroad at the rate of probably a million tons this year; but that is not a sign of bad times; it simply shows that we are enjoying such a degree of prosperity, of consuming power, that, though our furnaces and rail mills and locomotive works are crowded to their utmost capacity, it is impossible for them to meet the consumptive demand. We are now making pig iron at the rate of \$0.000 tons a day, or 18.000.000 tons a year, and instead of having in stock \$50,000 to 1,000,000 tons of unsold iron, as we have usually carried, the entire stock in the United States is only about \$0,000 tons, or scarcely one day's consumption. But for the fact that foreign countries have been able to add to our own production by heavy exports to us during the last few months many foundries and machine shops would have been forced to close for weeks or months for lack of material. Never before in our, history has such a condition prevailed.

"The steel-rail mills are so oversold that it is almost impossible to buy rails for delivery within the next ten months, and a number of orders have been placed in Europe because of the inability to buy at home.

"From Maine to Texas, from the Gulf to the Pacific, without a single exception, the story comes of the prosperity of farmers, of manufacturers and of merchants. The bankers at this convention, s

prosperity of every section and of every class of people.

We are told that this era of high prices will be disastrous. It is true that natural conditions, and not speculation, nor even trust, have brought about high prices in iron, in foodstuffs and in many manufactured products. Temporarily these prices are injurious to the consumer, but on the whole this is offset in part by the more general employment of the people and the greater prosperity of farmers, of railroads and of manufacturers than we have ever seen in the past. But natural causes, which have brought about these high prices, must gradually bring about in most cases lower prices. In foodstuffs, where we have high prices largely by reason of last year's corn shortage, we shall have somewhat lower prices by reason of the enormous increase in our corn crop this year over

"What boots the loss of a few million dol-lars in the volume of our exports or a few million dollars in the increase of our imports when our whole foreign trade is less than 5 per cent of the trade of the country, when per cent, of the trade of the country, when the decrease on the one side and increase on the other are due to our very prosperity? England, France and Germany import vastly more than they export, but nobody ever imagines that this means poverty to either of these countries, nor do we hear of their bankers becoming unduly alarmed at such temporary and comparatively trifling changes in foreign trade as we have recently had Might it not be better for our bankers, while Might it not be better for our bankers, while discouracing the speculation and overcapitalization gathered around some of them in the great financial centres of the country, to recognize the fact that if our prosperity should break down when based on such conditions as now prevail, it will be due to their inability to measure up to the opportunity and responsibility which rest upon them as the controlling powers in financing the business interests of the country?

## Amazing Vitality of Seeds

From the Lancet The duration of dormant vitality in seeds s a still vexed question. Some botanists of no mean repute support the view that seeds exposed to the air after having been long deeply buried in the earth resuscitate and germinate as usual; others, while admitting that healthy seeds retain for a limited time in favorable circumstances these powers of revivification, are disposed to doubt the possession of this capacity for any lengthened period and to treat many of the reported ises as founded on imperfect and inconlusive observation

M. Jules Poisson, in the Comtes Rendus de 'Academie Francoise points out that considerable variations exist in the retention of their germinal power in the seeds of different plants, some soon losing it, others retaining it for a long time. M. Poisson himself adduces the following cases: In the park of the castle of Combreux, in the department of Seine-et-Marne, he observed that on each occasion that part of the forest was cut down a quantity of a leguminous annual, the Lathyrus nissolia, grew up. The plants reappeared by self-sowing for several years

appeared by self-sowing for several years but as the trees again reared themselves the leaume disappeared and this occurred on several occasions in different parts of the wood. Again, many years ago, when some of the buildings of old Paris were being destroyed to make room for the present mansions. M Boisduval took home with him some of the earth and spread it over that contained in his own marden and in the course of a month obtained two fine sheafs of Juncus bufonius which grows in moist places such as in early times Lutetia was built upon.

Another observer. Prof. Sirodot, states that the Coleanthus subtilis, a small graminaceous plant, appeared in an unusually dry year on the site of a bond at Painipont which had not been desiccated to the same extent for thirty or forty years. The same occurred with the Eleccharis orata. In a pond at Armanvillers the Carex superaides grew abundantly on the soil of a pond which the owner chose to drain and to put under cultivation. The property passing into other hands the pond reformed and this species of cyprus disappeared. This change recurred several times at intervals of thirty or forty years and on each occasion the sedge reappeared and disappeared. In the environs of Abbeville some lands which had belonged to the same landlords for two centuries were drained by making ditches. On the soil thrown up a multitude of young alders immediately sprouted, though these plants were previously unknown in the district.

M. Poisson remarks that plants the seeds of which require to be kept dry, and the difference does not seem to depend on the arrangement of the constituents of the seed.

Old Customs in New Dress. De Style-She received a great many calls Yew Year's Day. Miss Gunbusta—Very popular, I presume.

Miss De Style—Oh, no: she works a switch a telephone office.

The New Life Saver. De Style-Why does Bimms wear that meds Gunbusta-For saving lives.

De Style-In what way Gunhusta He never ran an